(XXXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1524.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1774.

LONDON, *August* 30.

AT the meeting of the bill of rights on Tuesday last, the gentlemen who compose that society took the liberty of recommending to the independent electors of Great-Britain, to form the following articles into a solemn declaration, which the candidates whom they support, shall be required, as the indispensible condition of their being supported, to sign and seal publicly at the general meeting, or at the place of election binding themselves by oath to a due and sacred observance of what is therein contained:

1st. You shall consent to no supplies without a previous redress of grievances.

2d. You shall promote a law subjecting each candidate to an oath against having used bribery, or any other illegal means of compassing his election.

3d. You shall promote to the utmost of your power, a full and equal representation of the people in parliament.

4th. You shall endeavour to restore annual parliaments.

5th. You shall promote a pension and a place bill, enacting, that any member who receives a place, pension, contract, lottery tickets or any other emolument whatsoever, from the crown, or enjoys profit from any such place, pension, &c. shall not only vacate his seat, but be absolutely ineligible during his continuance under such undue influence.

6th. You shall impeach the ministers, who advised the violating the right of the freeholders in the Middlesex election, and the military murders in St. George's Fields.

7th. You shall make strict enquiry into the conduct of judges touching juries.

8th. You shall make strict enquiry into the application of the public money.

9th. You shall use your utmost endeavours to have the resolution of the house of commons expunged, by which the magistrates of the city of London were arbitrarily imprisoned, for strictly adhering to their charter and their oaths, and also that resolution by which a judicial record was erased, to stop the course of justice.

10th You shall attend to the grievances of our fellow-subjects in Ireland, and second the complaints they may bring to the throne.

11th. You shall endeavour to restore to America the essential right of taxation by representatives of their own free election; repealing the acts passed in violation of that right since the year 1763; and the universal excise, so notoriously incompatible with every principle of British liberty, which has been lately substituted in the colonies instead of the laws of customs.

Sept. 13. The following is said to be an authentic copy of a letter very recently received from a general officer some time since sent to America, in a very important and critical situation, by a noble lord in a very high office:

"MY LORD,

"IT is with the most poignant regret that I find myself greatly necessitated to demand a total exemption from all those restrictions, which are laid upon me by the private orders, and a fuller scope to exert more immediate powers, as the only means left me to form any hopes of effecting the great and arduous task I have undertaken. I have, my lord, long known the people I have now to deal with; and am well assured, they are in the extent bitter enemies to all conciliatory measures, where they think the entrance upon them may throw an odium on their unanimity, or put their public spirit to the least doubt. I had the honour to deliver my sentiments and opinion to your lordship, before my embarkation, on these people and their prejudices, which, to my great astonishment, I now find most obstinately rooted; and every day brings me new fears, that I shall be reduced to the cruel necessity of doing my duty to my country and my royal master, in a way that will, I am certain, be as painful to your lordship as to myself, and which I have most studiously endeavoured to avoid. According to the express commands of my most gracious master, which I had the honour to receive from him before my departure, I entered on the most lenient measures at first, and acted with circumspection and secrecy, as my arrival added fuel to the flame of the party, as it was universally propagated and believed that I came to act more in my military capacity than my civil. I found the means, my lord, to gain the secrets of the party, and endeavoured, by every means to convince some of the leaders, that I came more as a mediator than to enforce. I gave them to know, that the most soothing measures would be used if they would deserve them; that the king desired nothing more ardently than the affection of his American subjects, and a good understanding with his colonies, but that it was firmly resolved to gain an honourable and just reparation for the insults offered, and the great disobedience to his majesty's government and authority; and this reparation must be gained; this return to obedience must be established by means the most coersive and severe; but such is their fatal obstinacy, that every effort for conciliation was refused. As the military force was indeed feared, the cunning and policy of these people immediately suggested the means of debauching the soldiers from their duty, in which they had too great success, before I could have the power of exerting my authority in stopping a defecti n which a short time would have rendered very general. I have, my lord, offered such terms to these deluded men, as are infinitely more lenient than they deserve, and which, should they refuse accepting, I am determined to make some very severe examples, which I am very certain will prove the ultimate resource I shall reap any benefit from, respecting the intent I am to accomplish. I must assure your lordship, that I shall have occasion for a considerable reinforcement of troops, on whose duty and obedience dependence can be placed; and the more immediate the sup ly, the more effectual service it will render me. Your lordship's judgment will point out the most proper, but I could with that . . . . . may be preferred, as my intimate knowledge with them leaves no doubt of their affection to the service. I have pleasure, however, of affirming to your lordship, that a considerable number of the most respectable people here are well affected to his majesty, and have very much distinguished themselves in opposition to the most extravagant schemes of the party, which is indeed a most violent and large majority. I have, my lord, to the utmost extent of my power, executed those private matters given to me in charge by your lordship, and by their success am still more confirmed in your lordship's profound political references, and extensive knowledge of mankind in general. I need not use argument to assure your lordship, that I am most firmly attached to an honourable discharge of my commission, or that I have the honour to be, MY LORD,

Your lordship's, in all sincerity,

——."

BOSTON, *November* 3.

In provincial congress, October 29, 1774.

Ordered, that captain Heath, captain White, captain Gardner, Mr. Cheever, and Mr. Devens, be a committee to wait upon his excellency with the following message.

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

May it please your excellency,

THE province having been repeatedly alarmed at your excellency's unusual and warlike preparations since your arrival into it, and having by this congress expressed a reasonable expectation, that you would desist from, and demolish your fortifications on Boston Neck; it must afford matter of astonishment, not only to the province, but the whole continent, that you should treat our importunate applications with insensibility and disregard. The congress are possessed of a writing with your signature, which purports itself to be a message to this body, although addressed to sundry gentlemen by name, who officiating as our committee, presented an address to your excellency. We are surprized at your saying that "what we call a fortress, unless annoyed, will annoy nobody," when from your acquaintance with the constitution of Britain, and of the province, over which you have been by his majesty commissioned to preside, you must know that barely keeping a standing army in the province, in time of peace, without consent of the representatives, is against law, and must be considered as a great grievance to the subjects; a grievance which this people could not with due regard to their freedom endure, was there not reason to hope that his majesty, upon being undeceived, would order redress! is it not astonishing then, sir, that you should have ventured to assert, that a fortress, by whatever name your excellency is pleased to call it, which put it in the power of the standing army, which you command, to cut off communication between the country and the capital of this province, to imprison the many thousand inhabitants of the town of Boston, to insult and destroy them upon the least, or even without any provocation, and which is evidently a continual annoyance to that oppressed community, "unless annoyed, will annoy nobody?"

A retrospect of your excellency's conduct since your late residence in this province, we conclude will convince you of that truth, the meer hinting of which you tell us is highly exasperating as well as ungenerous. We presume your excellency will not deny, that you have exerted yourself to execute the acts, made to subvert the constitution of the province. Although your excellency's connexions with a ministry inimical to the province, and your being surrounded with men of the worst political principles, preclude a prospect of your fully exercising towards this province, your wonted benevolence and humanity, yet, sir, we pray you to indulge your social virtues so far as to consider the necessary feelings of this people under the hand of oppression. Have not invasions of private property by your excellency been *repeatedly* made at Boston? Have not the inhabitants of Salem, whilst peaceably assembled for concerting measures to preserve their freedom, and unprepared to defend themselves, been in imminent danger from your troops? Have you not, by removing the ammunition of the province, and by all other means in your power, endeavoured to put it in a state utterly defenceless? Have you not expressly declared, that resentment might be justly expected "from your troops" merely in consequence of a refusal of some inhabitants of the province to supply them with property undeniably their own? Surely these are questions founded on incontestible facts, which we think must prove that while the avowed enemies of Great-Britain and the colonies are protected by your excellency, the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitants of the province, who are real friends to the British constitution, are greatly endangered, whilst under the controul of your standing army.

It must be matter of grief to every true Briton that the honour of British troops is sullied by the infamous errand on which they are sent to America; and whilst in the unjust cause in which you are engaged, menaces will never produce submission from the people of this province. Your excellency, as well as the army, can only preserve your honour by refusing to submit to the most disgraceful prostitution of subserving plans so injurious to this people, so notoriously iniquitous and cruel. Your excellency professes to be solicitous for preserving union and harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies, and we sincerely hope that you will distinguish yourself by exertions for this purpose; for should you be an instrument of involving in a civil war this oppressed and injured land, it must for ever deprive you of that tranquillity which finally bids adieu to those whose hands have been polluted with innocent blood.—Your excellency reminds us of the spirit of the British nation; we partake, we rejoice in her honours, and especially revere her for her great national virtues: We hope she will never veil her glory, or hazard success, by exerting that spirit in support of tyranny.

Your excellency's strange misconception of facts is not less conspicuous in the close of your message than in many other parts of it. You have suggested that the conduct of the province for supporting the constitution, is an instance of its violation—to declare the truth relative to this matter, must be a full vindication of our conduct therein. The powers placed in your excellency, for the good of the province, to convene, adjourn, prorogue and dissolve the general court, have been perverted to ruin and enslave the province,—while our constituents, the loyal subjects of his majesty, have been compelled, for the laudable purposes of preserving the constitution, and therein their freedom, to obtain the wisdom of the province in a way which is not only justifiable by reason, but, under the present exigencies of the state, directed by the principles of the constitution itself; warranted by the most approved precedent and example, and sanctified by the British nation at the revolution, upon the strength and validity of which precedent the whole British constitution now stands; his present majesty wears his crown, and all subordinate officers hold their places; and, although we are willing to put the most favourable construction on the warning you have been pleased to give us of the "rock on which we are," we beg leave to inform you, that our constituents do not expect that, in the execution of that important trust which they have reposed in us, we should be wholly guided by your advice; and we trust, Sir, that we shall not fail in our duty to our country, and loyalty to our king, or in a proper respect to your excellency.

BOSTON, *October* 31.

In Provincial CONGRESS, *October* 26, 1774.

WHEREAS in consequence of the present unhappy disputes between Great-Britain and the colonies, a formidable body of troops, with warlike preparations of every sort, are already arrived at, and others destined for the metropolis of this province; and the expressed design of their being sent is to execute acts of the British parliament, utterly subversive of the constitution of the province; And whereas his excellency general Gage has attempted by his troops to disperse the inhabitants of Salem, whilst assembled to consult measures for preserving their freedom; and to subjugate the province to arbitrary government:—And proceeding still to more unjustifiable and alarming lengths, has fortified against the country the capital of the province, and thus greatly endangered the lives, liberties and properties of its oppressed citizens: Invaded private property, by unlawfully seizing and retaining large quantities of ammunition in the arsenal at Boston, and sundry pieces of ordnance in the same town, committed to the custody of his troops the arms, ammunition, ordnance and warlike stores of all sorts, provided for the use of the province, and by all possible means endeavoured to place the province entirely in a defenceless state;—at the same time having neglected and altogether disregarded assurances from the congress of the pacific disposition of the inhabitants of the province, and intreaties that he would cease from measures which tended to prevent a restoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies.

Wherefore, it is the opinion of this congress—that notwithstanding nothing but slavery ought more to be deprecated than hostilities with Great-Britain—notwithstanding the province has not the most distant design of attacking, annoying, or molesting his majesty's troops aforesaid, but, on the other hand, will consider and treat every attempt of the kind, as well as all measures tending to prevent a reconciliation between Britain and the colonies, as the highest degree of enmity to the province. Nevertheless there is great reason, from the considerations aforesaid, to be apprehensive of the most fatal consequences; and that the province may be in some degree provided against the same, and under full persuasion that the measures expressed in the following resolves are perfectly consistent with such resolves of the continental congress as have been communicated to us;

It is *Resolved*, and hereby recommended to the several companies of militia in this province, who have not already chosen and appointed officers, that they meet forthwith and elect officers to command their respective companies; and that the officers so chosen assemble as soon as may be; and where said officers shall judge the limits of the present regiments too extensive, that they divide them and settle and determine their limits, and proceed to elect field officers to command the respective regiments so formed; and that the field officers so elected forthwith endeavour to enlist one quarter at least of the number of the respective companies, and form them into companies of fifty private at the least, who shall equip and hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice; and that each and every company so formed chuse a captain and two lieutenants to command them on any necessary and emergent service; And that the said captain and subalterns to be so

elected, form the said companies into battalions, to consist of nine companies each; and that the captains and subalterns of each battalion so formed proceed to elect field officers to command the same. And this congress doth most earnestly recommend that all the aforesaid elections be proceeded in, and made with, due deliberation and general regard to the public service.

Also *Resolved*, That as the security of the lives, liberties and properties of the inhabitants of this province depends, under Providence, on their knowledge and skill in the art military, and in their being properly and effectually armed and equipped; if any of said inhabitants are not provided with arms and ammunition according to law they immediately provide themselves forthwith; and that they use their utmost diligence to perfect themselves in military skill; and that if any town or district within the province is not provided with the full town stock of arms and ammunition according to law, the select-men of such town or district take effectual care, without delay, to provide the same.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, secretary.

In Provincial CONGRESS, *October* 28, 1774.

WHEREAS this province has not as yet received from the continental congress such explicit directions, respecting non-importation and non-consumption agreements, as are expected; and whereas the greatest part of the inhabitants of this colony have entered into non-importation and consumption agreements, the good effects of which are very conspicuous.—Therefore,

Resolved, That this congress approve of the said agreements, and earnestly recommend to all the inhabitants of this colony, strictly to conform to the same, until the further sense of the continental, or of this provincial congress is made public. And further, this congress highly applaud the conduct of those patriotic merchants who have generously refrained from importing British goods since the commencement of the cruel Boston port bill; at the same time reflect with pain on the conduct of those who have sordidly preferred their private interest to the salvation of their suffering country, by continuing to import as usual; and recommend it to the inhabitants of this province, that they discourage the conduct of such importers, by refusing to purchase any article whatsoever of them.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, secretary.

In Provincial CONGRESS, *October* 28, 1774.

IT has been recommended by the congress, That whereas the monies heretofore granted and ordered to be assessed by the general court of this province, and not paid into the province treasury, the same should not be paid to the hon. Harrison Gray, Esq; for reasons most obvious.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That Henry Gardner, Esq; of Stow, be, and hereby is, appointed receiver-general until the further order of this or some other congress, or house of representatives of this province; whose business it shall be to receive all such monies as shall be offered to be paid into his hands, to the use of the province, by the several constables, collectors or other persons, by order of the several towns and districts, and to give his receipt for the same. And it is hereby recommended to the several towns or districts within this province, that they immediately call town and district meetings, and give directions to all constables, collectors, and other persons, who may have any part of the province tax of such town or district in their respective hands or possessions, in consequence of any late order and directions of any town or district, that he or they immediately pay the same to the said Henry Gardner, Esq; for the purpose aforesaid. And it is also recommended, that the several towns and districts in said directions, signify and expressly engage to such constable, collector, or other person, as shall have the said monies in their hands, that their paying the same to Henry Gardner, Esq; aforesaid, and producing his receipt therefor, shall ever hereafter operate as an effectual discharge to such person for the same. And it is hereby recommended, that the like order be observed respecting the tax ordered by the great and general court at their last May session. And it is farther recommended to all sheriffs, deputy-sheriffs, and coroners, who may have in their hands any monies belonging to the province, that they immediately pay the same to the said receiver-general, taking his receipt therefor. And the said Henry Gardner, Esq; the receiver-general, shall be accountable to this or some other congress, or house of representatives, of this province.

And to the end that all the monies heretofore assessed, in pursuance of any former grants and orders of the great and general court or assembly of this province, and hitherto uncollected by the several constables and collectors, to whom the several lists of assessments thereof were committed, may be effectually levied and collected; and also to the end that all the monies granted and ordered to be assessed by the general court, at their session in May last, which have been assessed, or which may be assessed, be speedily and punctually collected; it is earnestly recommended by this body to the several constables and collectors respectively, who have such assessments in their hands, or to whom any assessments yet to be made, may be committed, by the assessors of any town or district, that in levying and collecting the respective part or proportion of the total of such assessment, therein set down to the several persons named therein, they should act and proceed in the same way and manner as is expressed and prescribed in the form of a warrant given and contained in one act or law of this province, entitled, "An act prescribing the form of a warrant for collecting of town assessments, &c." And it is hereby strongly recommended to all the inhabitants of the several towns and districts in this province, that they without fail do afford to their respective constables and collectors all that aid and assistance which shall be necessary to enable them in that manner to levy the contents of such assessments; and that they do oblige and compel the said constables and collectors to comply with and execute the directions of this resolve, inasmuch as the present alarming situation and circumstances of this province make it necessary for the safety thereof.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, secretary.

In Provincial CONGRESS, *October* 29, 1774.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the inhabitants of this province that, in order to their perfecting themselves in the military art, they proceed in the method ordered by his majesty in the year 1764; it being, in the opinion of this congress, the best calculated for appearance and defence.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, secretary.

Yesterday arrived here several transports, with troops on board, from Quebec.

BOSTON, *November* 10.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

By the Governor,—A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a number of persons unlawfully assembled at Cambridge, in the month of October last, calling themselves a provincial congress, did in the most open and daring terms, assume to themselves the powers and authority of government, independent of, and repugnant to, his majesty's government legally established within this province, and tending utterly to subvert the same; and did, amongst other unlawful proceedings, take upon themselves to resolve and direct a new and unconstitutional regulation of the militia, in high derogation of his majesty's royal prerogative; and also to elect and appoint Henry Gardner, Esq; of Stow, to be receiver-general, in the room of Harrison Gray, Esq; then and still legally holding and executing that office; and also to order and direct the monies granted to his majesty to be paid into the hands of the said Henry Gardner, and not to the said Harrison Gray, Esq; and further earnestly to recommend to the inhabitants of the province to *oblige* and *compel* the several constables and collectors to comply with and execute the said directions, contrary to their oaths, and against the plain and express rules and directions of the law: All which proceedings have a most dangerous tendency to ensnare his majesty's subjects, the inhabitants of this province, and draw them into perjuries, riots, sedition, treason, and rebellion.

For the prevention of which evils, and the calamitous consequences thereof,

I have thought it my duty to issue this proclamation, hereby earnestly exhorting, and in his majesty's name strictly prohibiting, all his liege subjects within this province from complying in any degree with the said requisitions, recommendations, directions, or resolves of the aforesaid unlawful assembly, as they regard his majesty's highest displeasure, and would avoid the pains and penalties of the law. And I do hereby charge and command all justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables, collectors, and other officers, in their several departments, to be vigilant and faithful in the execution and discharge of their duty, in their respective offices, agreeable to the well-known established laws of the land; and to the utmost of their power, by all lawful ways and means, to discountenance, discourage, and prevent a compliance with such dangerous resolves of the abovementioned, or any other unlawful assembly whatever.

Given at Boston this 10th day of November, in the fifteenth year of the reign of his majesty George the third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland king, defender of the faith, &c. annoque domini, 1774.

THO. GAGE.

By his excellency's command,
THO. FLUCKER, secretary.

GOD save the KING.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 10.

This afternoon the whole body of merchants at present in this city, supposed to be between four and five hundred, waited upon the hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; and the rest of the delegates of this colony assembled at the capitol, and presented the following address:

To the hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq; Moderator, and the other delegates of the people of Virginia, who assembled at the Capitol, in Williamsburg, on Wednesday the 9th of November, 1774.

The address of the merchants, traders, and others, at a general meeting in Williamsburg.

Gentlemen,

YOUR generous and voluntary interposition, at a time when we were under apprehensions that some measures would be adopted derogatory to the importance of the cause we wish to support with propriety, and contrary to the intention of the general congress, and by your wisdom and prudence pointing out such methods of proceeding as have removed our fears, and given universal satisfaction, demands our grateful acknowledgment.

Truly sensible of the necessity of preserving peace and harmony, not only between the different colonies, but also among all ranks and societies in each colony, and to show our readiness to concur in such prudent measures as are most likely to procure a redress of our grievances, we now present the association, voluntarily and generally signed; and as we, on our parts, resolve to adhere strictly thereto, we hope to be favoured with your advice and assistance on every future emergency.

To which they received the following ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

It gives us great satisfaction to find that our conduct has received the approbation of your respectable body, and you may be assured we shall, on all occasions, endeavour to move on the firm principles of justice and the constitution. The delegates are very sensible of the great advantages this country will receive from your union with them, and they consider it as very meritorious that you, disregarding the influence of your commercial interest, have generously concurred with them in the great struggle for liberty. Such unanimity, we trust, will convince an inimical administration of the imprudence of their measures, and produce effects so salutary as to make us reflect with pleasure on the part we have taken in support of American freedom.

Friday night, 7 o'clock. By the northern post, just arrived, the hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; has received the following letter from general Gage, in answer to that wrote to him by the general congress, on the 10th of October last,

To the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Esq;

SIR, Boston, Oct. 20, 1774.

REPRESENTATIONS should be made with candour, and matters stated exactly as they stand. People would be led to believe, from your letter to me of the 10th instant, that works were raised against the town of Boston, private property invaded, the soldiers suffered to insult the inhabitants, and the communication between the town and country shut up and molested.

Nothing can be farther from the true situation of this place than the above state. There is not a single gun pointed against the town, no man's property has been seized or hurt, except the king's, by the people's destroying straw, bricks, &c. bought for his service. No troops have given less cause for complaint, and greater care was never taken to prevent it; and such care and attention was never more necessary, from the insults and provocations daily given to both officers and soldiers. The communication between the town and country has been always free and unmolested, and is so still.

Two works of earth have been raised at some distance from the town, wide of the road, and guns put in them. The remains of old works, going out of the town, have been strengthened, and guns placed there likewise. People will think differently, whether the hostile preparations throughout the country, and the menaces of blood and slaughter, made this necessary. But I have to do my duty.

It gives me pleasure that you are endeavouring at a cordial reconciliation with the mother country; which from what has transpired, I have despaired of. Nobody wishes better success to such measures than myself. I have endeavoured to be a mediator, if I could establish a foundation to work upon; and have strongly urged it to people here to pay for the tea, and send a proper memorial to the king, which would be a good beginning on their side, and give their friends the opportunity they seek to move in their support.

I do not believe that menaces and unfriendly proceedings will have the effect which many conceive. The spirit of the British nation was high when I left England, and such measures will not abate it. But I should hope that decency and moderation here would create the same disposition at home; and I ardently wish that the common enemies to both countries may see, to their disappointment, that these disputes between the mother country and the colonies have terminated like the quarrels of lovers, and increased the affection which they ought to bear to each other.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS GAGE.

Nov. 12. We have waited till this morning to see if we could get any certain account of the battle which is said to have happened between the forces under the command of col. Andrew Lewis, consisting of about 1500 men, and a body of Indians, composed of different nations, to the amount of 1100. The following is the most probable account of it, but by no means to be depended on, and therefore we only give it to the public as a report. It seems that col. Lewis was encamped within forty miles of the shawanese towns, on this side of the river; that two of his hunters going out early in the morning, were fired upon by some Indians, on which they retired into the camp; that col. Lewis sent out a small party to drive off the Indians, but met with such constant and heavy firing as to oblige them to send for more succours; that the colonel then dispatched his brother, col. Charles Lewis, with a detachment of 900 men to support them; that the battle lasted from nine o'clock in the morning till nine at night, both our people and the Indians fighting with the utmost bravery; that the Indians at last gave way, and retreated down the river till they came to a fording-place, which they crossed; that about seventeen of our principal officers are killed, among them col. Charles Lewis, col. Fleming, col. Field, and a son of col. Andrew Lewis; that we had about 50 men killed in all, and about 90 wounded; and that 20 Indian bodies were found upon the field, and a great number of marks where they had dragged others into the river. Lord Dunmore was encamped about 15 miles from col. Lewis, with whom the Indians had been treating for peace but a few days before; and it is said that both armies have joined since the battle and crossed the river, in order to destroy the Indian towns, and drive off and disperse the barbarians.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 15.

On the 10th of October there was an engagement between the Virginians and Indians, at the great Khanawa.—Col. Andrew Lewis had the command of about 1400 Virginians, was attacked by about 900 Indians, on his way to the Shawanese town.—The engagement began an hour after sunrise, and lasted till late in the afternoon; when the Indians fled, the Virginians found and scalped 20 Indians, and they suppose many more were killed.

LIST of killed and wounded Virginians.

Killed. Col. Charles Lewis, major John Field; captains John Murray, Robert M'Clenachan, Samuel Wilson, James Ward; lieutenant Hugh Allen; ensigns Candiff, Baker; and 44 privates.——*Wounded*. Captains W. Fleming (since dead) J. Dickenson, Thomas Blueford, John Stidman, lieutenants Goodman, Robeson, Lard, Vannes; and 79 privates.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 24.

On Saturday the 18th instant departed this life, in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. Anne Wootton, wife of Mr. William T. Wootton, of Prince George's county. In this lady were united the tender mother, the virtuous affectionate wife, and the faithful friend; she was steady in her attachments, and sincere in her professions: an open undissembled cheerfulness, and an exemplary piety and charity, for which she was remarkable, rendered her character truly amiable, and procured her the esteem of not only a respectable acquaintance, but the poor and indigent, to relieve whose wants her hands were always open. An affectionate husband and two children, the fruits of their happy marriage, are left to lament her loss. Her remains, attended by a large concourse of respectable inhabitants, were interred with the utmost plainness and decency.

To the honourable Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, and Samuel Chase, Esquires.

WE the subscribers, magistrates of Frederick county, sensible of the disinterested services you have rendered your country on many occasions, but particularly as deputies from this province to the grand

inental congreſs, beg leave to return you our ſincere owledgements.—The whole of the proceedings of important aſſembly, are ſo replete with loyalty to king, with tenderneſs to the intereſt of our fellow ects in Great-Britain; and above all, with reverend regard to the rights and liberties of America, that cannot fail to endear you to every American, and memory to their lateſt poſterity.

OMAS CRESAP,	JOHN STULL,
EPH WOOD,	WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.
VID LYNN,	WILLIAM BEATTY,
DREW HUGH,	EDWARD BURGESS,
LLIAM LUCKETT,	THOMAS WARREN,
OMAS PRICE,	EZEKIEL COX.
OMAS WOOTTON,	
TON-SHEREDINE,	

the honourable Matthew Tilghman, Thomas ohnſon, Robert Goldſborough, William Paca, and amuel Chaſe, Eſquires.

WE the grand inqueſt for Frederick county, deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the regard you have all occaſions, but more particularly at the late Ame in congreſs, manifeſted for the intereſts, the rights, liberties of your country, deem it incumbent on us this manner, to teſtify our warmeſt eſteem and gratude—permit us gentlemen to obſerve, that councils pered with ſuch filial loyalty to the ſovereign, ſuch ternal delicacy for the ſufferings of our friends in eat-Britain, and at the ſame time, ſuch unſhaken l for the preſervation of the ineſtimable privileges, ived from our admirable conſtitution, cannot fail to ve weight and influence to the cauſe, and muſt mode- e and relax the minds of our moſt poignant enemies.

Signed per order,
HENRY GAITHER, foreman.

a metting of the inhabitants of Calvert county, quaified to vote for repreſentatives, on Wedneſday the 16th day of November, 1774.

RESOLVED, that Alexander Somervell, John Weems, jun. Richard Parran, William Lyles, enjamin Mackall 4th, Edward Reynolds, William llnutt, Benjamin Mackall, Charles Graham, Edward antt, Dr. Edward Johnſon, Samuel Chew, John rome, Samuel Hance, William Allein, Daniel Rawngs, jun. John Rawlings, Friſby Freeland, James teighe, Benjamin Skinner, and William Ireland, jun. e a committee to repreſent this county, to carry into xecution the aſſociation agreed on by the continental ongreſs, and that any five have power to act.

RESOLVED, that the following gentlemen, or any hree of them, be a committee of correſpondence for his county, viz. Alexander Somervell, John Weems, un. Richard Parran, William Lyles, Benjamin Mackll, 4th. and Edward Reynolds.

And further reſolved, that the former committee for his county have power again to attend at the provinial convention to be held at the city of Annapolis, the 21ſt. inſtant; and that the ſaid former committee have power to vote for delegates to attend the congreſs, to be eld at the city of Philadelphia the 10th day of May next.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Charles county, qualified to vote for repreſentatives, at Port-Tobacco town, on the 13th day of November 1774, when Samuel Hanſon, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen cha'rman.

RESOLVED, that Walter Hanſon, William Smallwood, Joſias Hawkins, Francis Ware, Joſ. H. Harriſon, Thomas Thornton, Iſaac Campbell, John M'Pherſon, Henry Fendall, Thomas Stone, George Dent, G. R. Brown, Daniel Jenifer, Samuel Love, John Dent, James Craik, Robert T. Hooe, James Key, Thomas Hanſon Marſhall, Zephaniah Turner, Kenelm T. Stoddart, Thomas Marſhall, Peter Dent, Richard Claggett, Richard Speake, Ignatius Luckett, Francis Maſtin, Burdit Hamilton, John Keybert, Reuben Dye, Henry Davis, Warren Dent, William Winter, jun. Gerard Fowke, William M'Conkie, Richard Barnes, Richard R. Reeder, Samuel Stone, jun. John H. Stone, Robert Sennett, Gerard B. Cauſeen, George C. Smoot, John Marſhall, Joſeph Joy, Thomas Harris, Jonathan Yates, Jezreel Penn, Moſes Hobart, Edward Smoot, Stephen Compton, Theophilus Yates, John Brue, Samuel Jones, Edward Warren, James Maddox, James Campbell, Benjamin Philpot, Walter Winter, John Parnham, Samuel Turner, Hezekiah Dent, William Compton, Zachariah Chunn, Charles S. Smith, Robert Young, Joſeph Anderſon, Henry S. Hawkins, John Hanſon, youngeſt, Bennett Dyſon, Benjamin Fendall, Samuel Hanſon, youngeſt, Notley Maddox, George Keech, George Dent, jun. John Stone, Walter H. Jenifer, John N. Knoot, Francis B. Franklin, Alexander M'Pherſon, jun. Thomas M'Pherſon, John M'Pherſon, William Hanſon, Benjamin Cawood, jun. Charles Mankin, Belain Poſey, John Muſchett, Haſkins Hanſon, Walter Hanſon, jun. John B. Meeke, and Pearſon Chapman, be a committee to repreſent and act for this county, to carry into execution the aſſociation agreed on by the American continental congreſs, and that any ſeven of them have power to act.

RESOLVED, that Samuel Hanſon, Walter Hanſon, Daniel Jenifer, Thomas Stone, Robert T. Hooe, James Craig, James Key, Walter Hanſon Jenifer, John H. Stone, and Zephaniah Turner, be a committee of correſpondence for this county, and that any five have power to act.

RESOLVED, that it is the ſenſe of this meeting, that Samuel Hanſon, William Smallwood, Joſias Hawkins, Francis Ware, Joſ. H. Harriſon, Thomas Stone, Daniel Jenifer, John Dent, George Dent, Robert T. Hooe, Samuel Love, and Thomas Hanſon Marſhall, ought to attend the next provincial meeting on the 21ſt inſtant, and have full power to repreſent and act for this county.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Frederick county, at the court-houſe, qualified to vote for repreſentatives, on Friday the 18th of November, 1774.

RESOLVED, that Charles Beatty, Henry Griffith, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Jacob Funk, Nathaniel Magruder, Richard Thomas, Evan Thomas, Richard Brook, Zadock Magruder, William Baker, Thomas Cramphin, jun. Allen Bowie, jun. William Deakins, jun. John Murdock, Thomas Johns, Bernard O'Neal, Brook Beall, Edward Burgeſs, Charles G. Griffith, Henry Griffith, jun. William Bayley, jun. Samuel W. Magruder, Nathaniel Offutt, Archibald Orme, Joſeph Threlkeld, Walter Smith, Thomas Beall of George, Richard Crab, William Luckett, William Luckett, jun. Greenbury Griffith, Samuel Griffith, John Hanſon, Thomas Price, Thomas Bowles, Conrod Groſh, Thomas Schley, Jonathan Williſon, Francis Deakins, Caſper Shaaff, Peter Hoofman, George Scott, Baker Johnſon, Philip Thomas, Alexander C. Hanſon, Archibald Boyd, Arthur Helſon, Andrew Scott, Andrew Scott, George Stricker, Adam Fiſher, William Lodwick Weltner, Van Swearengen, William J. Beall, Jacob Young, Peter Groſh, Aenias Campbell, Elias Bruner, Frederick Kemp, John Haas, John Ramſburgh, Thomas Hawkins, Upton Sheredine, John Lawrance, Baſil Dorſey, Charles Warfield, Ephraim Howard, Joſeph Wells, David Moore, Joſeph Wood, Norman Bruce, William Blair, David Shriver, Roger Johnſon, Henry Cock, Robert Wood, William Albaugh, Jacob Mathias, Henry Crawl, Jacob Ambrozie, Daniel Richards, William Wincheſter, Philip Fiſhburn, William Hobbs, Thomas Creſap, Thomas Warren, Thomas Humphrys, Richard Davis, jun. Charles Clinton, James Prather, George Brent, James Johnſon, James Smith, Joſeph Chapline, John Stull, Samuel Beall, jun. William Beard, Joſeph Sprigg, Chriſtan Orandolf, Jonathan Hagar, Conrod Hogmire, Charles Swearengen, Henry Snavely, Richard Davis, Samuel Hughs, Joſeph Perry, John Ingerham, Joſeph Smith, Thomas Hog, Thomas Prather, William M'Clary, John Swan, Elie Willem, Stophal Burkett, and Thomas Brook, be a committee to repreſent this county, to carry into execution the aſſociation agreed on by the American continental congreſs, and that any five have power to act.

RESOLVED that Charles Beatty, Thomas Sprigg Wootton, John Hanſon, Thomas Bowles, Caſper Shaaff, Thomas Price, Baker Johnſon, Philip Thomas, George Murdock, Alexander C. Hanſon, Thomas Cramphin, jun. William Bayly, jun. Evan Thomas, Richard Brook, Thomas Johns, Walter Smith, William Deakins, jun, John Murdock, Bernard O'Neal, John Stull, Samuel Beall, jun. James Smith, Joſeph Chapiaine, Joſeph Sprigg, Charles Swearengen, Richard Davis, Jonathan Hagar, and Joſeph Perry, be a committee of correſpondence for this county, and that any five have power to act.

RESOLVED that Charles Beatty, Henry Griffith, T. Sprigg Wootton, Jacob Funk, Evan Thomas, Richard Brook, Upton Sheredine, Baker Johnſon, Thomas Price, Joſeph Chapline, and James Smith, attend the provincial meeting on the 21ſt. inſtant according to appointment, and that any five have full power to repreſent and act for this county.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

Ship Rebecca, Alexander Strachan, from London.

CLEARED.

Snow Mary, Matthew Malone, for Milford-Haven.
Schooner Belvidera, John Waters for St. Auguſtine.
Brig Adventure, George Leyburn, for Liverpool.
Ship Elizabeth, Thomas Boog, for Liſbon.
Ship Betſey Richmond, William Nicoll, for Glaſgow.

ALL perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of Chriſtopher Markley, late of the city of Annapolis, baker, deceaſed; are deſired to bring them in legally proved that they may be adjuſted, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment thereof, or they will be treated with as the law directs, the ſubſcriber intending ſhortly to leave this province.

tf JORDAN STEIGER, Adminiſtrator.

Amherſt county, Virginia, November 7, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber having undertaken the collection of debts in the ſouthern provinces, for a number of gentlemen, merchants, and others in this colony, and being informed that there are many perſons in Maryland who have debts due them from people in thoſe provinces, takes this method to inform them, that he is willing to undertake the collection of ſuch debts at a commiſſion of one half the ſum collected, without any expence to the creditor; gentlemen inclined to employ him on thoſe terms, may enquire his character from Philip R. Fendall, Eſq; Mr. Robert Townſhend Hooe, or Mr. Robert Mundell, merchants at Port-Tobacco. He propoſes to be at Port-Tobacco ſometime in the month of June next, in order to receive the accounts and ſpecialties of ſome gentlemen in Maryland, who have already promiſed him their buſineſs, and will be glad if all thoſe who may chuſe to employ him, would have their papers lodged with any of the above named gentlemen, (againſt that time) to whom he will give proper receipts.

w 3 WILLIAM PENN.

Dumfries, October 24, 1774.

TO be diſpoſed of, a perſon who has near ſeven years to ſerve, who underſtands engraving in all its different branches, ſuch as raiſing and making impreſſions on gold, ſilver, copper, braſs, &c. and likewiſe making ſmall cuts of all kinds, cuts, arms, cyphers and figures on plate in the neateſt manner.

ANDREW LEITCH.

Dumfries, October 21, 1774.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber in Dumfries laſt night, three ſervant men, viz. Joſeph Fiſher, a convict and tailor, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark viſage, down look, and has a ſcar on his upper lip; had on when he went away, a blue coat and jacket with metal buttons, white ſuſtian breeches and pinchbeck buckles. William Booth, a convict and ſailor, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a wooden leg which he endeavours to hide with trouſers, he is pitted with the ſmall pox, dark complexion, and very black hair, he has ſundry cloaths with him. Patrick Creamer, a tailor, about 21 years of age; had on when he went away, a barſkin coat, jacket and breeches, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaways, and delivers them to me in Dumfries, ſhall receive eighteen dollars reward.

ANDREW LEITCH.

Annapolis, November 25.

Juſt Imported in the ſhip Annapolis, Capt. Thomas Eden, from London,

AN aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which are to be ſold at a reaſonable rate, by

tf WILLIAM WILKINS.

THE ſubſcriber hereby forewarns all perſons from hunting with either gun or dog within any of his incloſures.

JOSHUA WILKINS.

N. B. Two likely young negro men to be ſold for ready money, or good bills of exchange, apply to J. W.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, near Choptank Bridge, the 15th of November, a convict ſervant man, named Henry Williams, was born in North Wales, ſpeaks pretty good broken Engliſh, wears his own hair not tied, of a yellow caſt, has one ſtrait finger on his right hand, is about 5 feet 4 inches high, ſtole and took with him a whitiſh frize ſhort coat with metal buttons, two large for him, old buckſkin breeches, country linen trouſers over them, milled ſtockings lately footed, good ſhoes, &c. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, or 20 ſhillings if 20 miles from home, and ſo on to 50, by me,

WILLIAM CHIPLEY.

TWENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, or carried away by land or water, on the 15th day of September laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Calvert county, Maryland, a likely negro man, named Jacob, about 30 years of age, 6 feet high, midling ſlender, as for his cloathing it is needleſs to mention as he has been gone ſo long. I ſuſpect the ſaid negro is harboured in Virginia about ten miles from Belhaven, near Capt. Cartie's. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro man, and ſecures him in any jail ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have a reward of eight dollars; if carried away by any perſon or perſons, whoever will apprehend the ſaid thief or thieves, and ſecures him or them in any jail, ſo that he or they may be dealt with as the law directs, ſhall receive the remaining twenty dollars as a reward, at the conviction of the ſaid thief or thieves, paid by

EDWARD REYNOLDS

Calvert county, November 15, 1774.

RAN away from my plantation near the head of Leonard's Creek, in Calvert county, the 20th of September laſt; a healthy ſtout ſtrong negro fellow, named Davie, near thirty years of age, and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he had on a country cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers made of brown rolls. I bought him from Mr. James Campbell, who lives at or near Allen's Freſh, in Charles county, in whoſe neighbourhood, I have reaſon to think, the fellow now conceals himſelf. Whoever will be pleaſed to ſecure him in ſuch a manner that I may have him again, ſhall be entitled to twenty ſhillings more than the law allows, and if brought home, reaſonable charges paid by FRANCIS LAUDER.

N. B. He may poſſibly have picked up other cloaths on his travels.

To be ſold at public vendue, at the ſubſcriber's dwelling plantation, on the back of Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on Friday the 30th day of December next,

A good griſt mill, ſtanding within two miles of the Poplar Spring, on the main road that leads from Annapolis to Frederick town, with about thirty odd acres of land, part of which is good meadow ground; alſo a valuable plantation adjoining the ſubſcriber's dwelling plantation, which contains about four or five hundred acres of land, which hath on the ſame a large tobacco-houſe and two dwelling houſes, with near thirty acres of valuable meadow ground. The title is indiſputable, and for terms of ſale, apply to

SAMUEL MANSELL.

To be ſold, on Wedneſday the 30th inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of William Norris,

SEVERAL negroes, horſes, cattle, and houſhold furniture of all ſorts,

SARAH NORRIS, executrix.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Harford county,

THE land and plantation where Mrs. Elizabeth Contee lately lived, in Calvert county, laying near Patuxent river, between Nottingham and Lower Marlborough, containing about 700 acres, on which are valuable buildings of moſt kinds, added to a pleaſant healthy ſituation; alſo a griſt mill with a good ſtream of water, capable of grinding large quantities of grain, with ſeveral apple orchards and a variety of fruits of moſt kinds; the whole under good fence and repair, with a ſufficient quantity of wood land to ſupport the ſame for a great number of years; a conſiderable quantity of low grounds, with a ſmall expence, may be turned into valuable meadow; with many other conveniencies and natural advantages too tedious to mention, and too often abuſed under the credit or function of an advertiſement; therefore any perſon inclinable to purchaſe ſaid land, may view the ſame, by applying to Francis Whittington, overſeer at the place, who can inform at what time they may be treated with on the occaſion, by

JOHN LEE WEBSTER.

TO be rented for three years from the firſt of October next, a very convenient ſtore houſe, with a lodging room and counting room adjoining, and a kitchen large enough for a ſmall family, with one acre of ground. The premiſes are ſituated on the head of the north-weſt branch of Langford's bay, in Kent county, (which leads unto Cheſter river) and on the main road from Rock-Hall to Cheſter-town, about 6 and a half miles from each. Its ſituation is thought a good one for a retail ſtore, being in the midſt of a fine wheat country, and near to three public tobacco warehouſes. If the tenant ſhould chooſe it, he may have a granary built upon the lot, for the receipt of ſmaller parcels of wheat, and he will have the uſe of one upon a convenient landing within one mile of the ſtore, to take in larger quantities. For terms, apply to Mr. Thomas Ringgold of Cheſter-town, or to the ſubſcriber living near the premiſes.

3 m JAMES DUNN.

To be rented from year to year, or for a term of years,

BELVOIR, the beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, Eſq; lying upon Patowmack River in Fairfax county, Virginia, about fourteen miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtories high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage on the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, ſtables, and coach-houſe adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe houſes ſtand, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded in a manner by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me in Berkely county. 13 w48 FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.

October 18, 1774.

This day arrived from Barbados,

THE brig Betſey, Capt. Lightburne, with a cargo of choice rum and ſugar and Barbados ſpirit of different ages, which will be ſold on good terms, by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore in Baltimore-town.

WILLIAM LUX and BOWLY.

Who have ſtill remaining ſome St. Kitts rum, Jamaica coffee, and molaſſes. 4 X

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A freſh and very general aſſortment juſt arrived in the Nelly Frigate, Capt. Wallace, and to be ſold on the uſual terms by

JOHN BOYD.

At his *medicinal* ſtore in *Baltimore*.

IN this importation I have received a large quantity of patent medicines, perfumery and grocery, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, cloves, alſpice and ſalt petre, &c. juniper, aniſe, fennel, coriander, caraway and fœnugreek ſeeds: alſo ſurgeons pocket inſtruments, ſhop furniture, caſes of ſcalpells, beſt and common lancets, rupture truſſes, &c. As it is probable a non-importation agreement may be ſoon entered into by the colonies, our intercourſe with Great Britain muſt of courſe be much interrupted, and regular ſupplies of goods from thence, not ſo eaſily obtained as hitherto; my phyſical friends and other cuſtomers will pleaſe to advert to this circumſtance, and ſupply themſelves before my preſent ſtock is exhauſted. I mean, however, to continue my importations by every opportunity, conformable to any general reſtrictions that may take place.

September 19th, 1774. 6 X JOHN BOYD.

N. B. Thoſe gentlemen indebted to me above the uſual term of credit, will pleaſe to conſider how impoſſible it is to carry on any trade with ſpirit and ſucceſs without regular and punctual remittances. w 6

December 15, 1773.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

WENT away about ten days ago, from the houſe of the ſubſcriber in the city of Annapolis, a young mulatto woman, called Moll or Polly, about twenty-three years of age, thin and low in ſtature; ſhe is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted either on the north ſide of Severn or elſewhere, by a negro man of Mr. John Brice's, called Paul, with which negro ſhe keeps company: if any perſon except the negro abovementioned, will bring the ſaid mulatto woman to the ſubſcriber, they ſhall receive the above reward for their trouble, and whoever harbours or entertains her, ſhall be proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law. tf

12 X CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Annapolis, Auguſt 29, 1774.

TO be ſold, by John Pitt, Barbados and Jamaica ſpirit, from two to ſix years old, by the hogſhead quarter caſk, or keg; Barbados rum by the hogſhead; beſt muſkovado ſugar by the barrel or ſmaller quantity coffee, chocolate, raiſins, &c. &c. 09 tf

September 22, 1774.

THE partnerſhip of Mitchell and Gaither being diſſolved this day by mutual conſent, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to pay their reſpective debts to David Mitchell; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid partnerſhip, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, which will be ſettled by them. w 6

5 DAVID MITCHELL.
JOSEPH GAITHER.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Rock-Creek, Frederick county, Auguſt 3, 1774.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, a convict ſervant man named Joſeph Barker, an Engliſhman, about 25 years of age; he is a well looking fellow, of a ruddy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high: had on and took with him, a reddiſh coloured mixed broad-cloth coat with a velvet cape, two white flannel ſhort jackets bound with red, two pair of nankeen breeches, a pair of old leather breeches, a pair of old worſted ſtockings, a pair of thread ditto, old ſhoes, and a felt hat. He wears his own dark hair tied behind. It is ſuppoſed he is gone in company with ſome other man unknown to me, as I have miſſed two horſes out of my paſture, one of which is a large ſorrel, about 15 hands high, paces naturally; the other a cheſnut ſorrel, about 14 hands and a half high, paces, trots, and gallops; he is low before, creſt fallen, and has a ſhort ſcanty tail; the horſes are both ſhod before. The man took with him a half worn ſaddle and curb bridle; one of the ſtaples is gone off the fore part of the ſaddle on the near ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him home to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have, if taken 30 miles from home, 10 dollars, and 5 pounds for the other man and the two horſes, and ſo in proportion for a greater diſtance for the ſervant and horſes, paid by tf 10 RICHARD CRABB.

Baltimore Town, 26th September, 1774.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land, containing 657½ acres lying in the barrens of this county, about 28 miles from this place, and near to Hardigan's tavern: the ſoil is very proper for the culture of bright tobacco and farming. It will be ſold cheap, and two or three years credit allowed. Apply to Mr. Ebenezer Mackie in this town. 5 w 6

A valuable ſale of LANDS.

TO be ſold, a tract of land in Berkely and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies ſeven miles on each ſide of Shenando river, the quantity on the eaſt ſide, being only a ſlip of low ground, is inconſiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful ſtreams of water running through marſhes three miles in length, ſome of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the reſt, at a very ſmall expence, might ſoon be reduced to the like ſtate. On each ſide of the ſtreams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording ſtone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the ſtreams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the beſt French burrs for grinding of wheat, and at pair of common ſtones for grinding of Indian corn; beſides this, there is near the dwelling-houſe a tub-mill, and on the other ſtream there is a valuable ſaw mill. There are five ſettled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houſes; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good ſtone houſe; and at the other plantations there are overſeers houſes, negro quarters, barns, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. The above tract ſhall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or ſold bodily to one purchaſer. Belonging to this eſtate there are 112 negroes to be diſpoſed of, together with all the ſtocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horſes, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewiſe all the neceſſary implements for the planter or farmer. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe are deſired to make their propoſals to me at Roſegill, on Rappahanock river, or to leave them with the overſeer, who lives at the houſe plantation, and will ſhow the land. In November I ſhall be on the premiſes, and may then be perſonally treated with. Part of this land, and ſome of the negroes, belong to my eldeſt ſon, who leaves to me the diſpoſition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part. 13 (17 w) RALPH WORMELY.

September 20, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.

WHEREAS an attempt has been made to ſet fire to Hockley forge near Elk-Ridge landing, belonging to the Baltimore company, they hereby offer the above reward to any perſon who will diſcover the offender or offenders, ſo as he, or they, be convicted thereof. tf

7 WILLIAM HAMMOND, Manager.

Annapolis, Auguſt 2, 1774.

JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency Robert Eden, Eſq; takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he has taken the houſe and ſtables lately belonging to John Warren, where he has fitted up the ſame in a genteel manner for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horſes. Thoſe gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their kind cuſtom, may depend on the genteeleſt and kindeſt treatment, and the greateſt care taken of their horſes; he has alſo provided himſelf with able ſaddle horſes, for ladies and gentlemen, which he intends letting out at a reaſonable rate; it is needleſs to add further, as his friends are well convinced of his care and fidelity to ſtrangers and their horſes. 11 tf

Poſt Office, Annapolis, Sept. 3d, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will ſet off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tueſday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and ſouthward come in as uſual, and are diſpatched the ſame evening.

09 ANTHONY STEWART, D. P. M.

STRAYED, or was ſtolen from the town of Portobacco in Charles county, on Wedneſday night of the 14th inſt. a very likely well made dark cheſnut coloured ſorrel horſe, about 14 hands and an inch high, with a narrow blaze down his face, and had a long tail and thick hanging mane, was ſhod before and behind, has thick legs, is pretty much wind galled, his brand, if any, not known; has on his rump, not far from the hip bone, on which ſide is not perfectly recollected, ſundry white hairs mixed with the others, forming a patch about the ſize of the palm of a man's hand; this is not very diſcoverable, being high on the rump, he paces a little, trots and gallops. Whoever will take up and deliver the ſaid horſe to Mr. Joſeph Harriſon, living in the ſaid town, or to the ſubſcriber in the town of Alexandria, ſhall be paid four pounds Penſylvania, currency w 6

Sepmber 23, 1774. 6 X ROBERT HARRISON.

THE commiſſioners for building a new church in Annapolis want about 500 ton of good Suſquehannah or Severn ſtone, to be delivered immediately. Any perſon or perſons who will engage to furniſh it at a reaſonable price, may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis. They likewiſe want a quantity of plank and ſcantling. 9 X

Juſt imported, in the Virginia, captain Williamſon,

ABOUT ſeven hundred pounds coſt of goods, conſiſting of Iriſh linens and ſheeting, Kendal cottons, ſuits of ſuperfine cloth, ſhoes, nails, felt and caſtor hats, which I will ſell at a moderate advance for caſh, bills, or tobacco,

D. STEPHENSON.

7 X

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber, out of Mr. Edward Onelin's meadow, near Piſcataway town, a large dark colour'd bay horſe about fifteen hands high, is remarkable well gated, has a thin hanging main and ſwitch tail, which has been nick'd, and carries it rather on one ſide; he is ſhod before, and one of his fore-hoofs much ſplit; he has had two ſaddle biles which were wet when taken away, but not covered with hair, has a few white hairs in his forehead. I dont remember his brand, if any. Whoeverdelivers ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber will receive forty ſhillings for their trouble, and three pounds for apprehending the thief if convicted. 6 w

Prince George's county, Piſcataway, Sept. 27th. 5 WIL. LYLES, jun.

October 20, 1774.

To be ſold at public vendue, by the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, on the twenty-firſt day of December next, at the coffee-houſe in Annapolis,

FIVE tracts of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the ſouth ſide of Magotty river, on Deep creek, within four miles of Annapolis; and on the twenty-ninth of December, will be expoſed to public ſale at Mr. Joſeph Ellicott's mill, ſundry tracts of land lying in the county aforeſaid, on Patapſco Falls, near Meſſrs. Hood and Ellicott's mills; one third of the purchaſe money to be paid in hand, one other third in ſix months, the remaining part in twelve months, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity if required: the ſale to begin at one o'clock, attendance each day will be given by the ſubſcriber. Alſo ſundry horſes, mares and cattle to be ſold at private ſale, at my dwelling plantation, and at my plantation near Mr. Samuel Worthingtons. 5 w

5 X THOMAS COCKEY.

To be ſold at public vendue, on Wedneſday the 9th day of December next, for ſterling or current money, or good London bills of exchange,

ABOUT twenty valuable country born ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, and children, together with ſtock, houſhold furniture, and other effects, late the property of Eliſha Harriſon, of Anne-Arundel county. The ſale to begin about eleven of the clock, at the late dwelling plantation of the ſaid Harriſon, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and to continue till all are ſold. 2w

w3 3 X ELIZABETH HARRISON. } Executors.
SAMUEL HARRISON. }

To be ſold for ready money, purſuant to the late will of Newton Keene, deceaſed, by public auction, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 19th day of December next, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, at Carr town, ſometimes called Newgate, in the county of Loudon, in the colony of Virginia,

A Tract of valuable land, lying in the ſaid county, adjoining to the aforeſaid town, and partly bounded by the mountain road, containing about fourteen hundred acres, having upon it only one ſmall plantation, and but little cleared ground. About one hundred acres of the ſaid tract is under a leaſe for one or two lives at a ſmall yearly rent; there is upon it a conſiderable quantity of ground fit to be improved into meadow, and it is very well watered and timbered. The ſituation of this land is very convenient for trade and public houſekeeping, being only twenty-five miles diſtant from Alexandria, twenty-three from Dumfries, and eighteen from Colcheſter, all of which are good markets for every thing the farmer or planter raiſes, it has alſo a merchant mill within one mile. The land may be entered upon the 25th day of December next, and deeds executed for the ſame on the day of ſale, by the executors. w 4 3 RICHARD LEE, DAVID BOYD.

George-Town, November 3, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber intending at the end of the year, to give up the management of the buſineſs which he has carried on for ſome time paſt at this place, on account of Colin Dunlop, Eſq, ſon, and company, merchants of Glaſgow; requeſts all thoſe who may have open accounts ſtanding on the books, to come and make ſettlements as ſpeedily as poſſible, and he hopes thoſe who are indebted to the ſtore, will be kind enough to pay as far as in their power without further trouble, which will entitle them to every reaſonable indulgence on the remaining balances. All claims againſt the company will be paid on demand.

N. B. The buſineſs will be continued as uſual under the direction of Mr. John Dunlop. w5

3 X ADAM STEUART.

Maryland, Queen Anne's county, Nov. 1, 1774.

WANTED, an excellent millwright, who will undertake, next ſpring, to build a windmill, and that will contract to find every material; to ſuch a perſon a handſome price will be given; a part of the contract money, if required, ſhall be advanced; the whole ſhall be paid immediately upon the work being compleated. No perſon need apply unleſs he comes well recommended for his workmanſhip, his induſtry and fidelity.

3 JAMES HUTCHINGS, junior.

June 24, 1774.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber, a houſe and lot adjoining the dock, in the city of Annapolis, lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Iſaac M'Hard, and now poſſeſſed by Captain Pitt: under the houſe are four warehouſes or cellars, which are very valuable, being ſo near the dock; the conveniencies above are well known, and need no deſcribing; time will be given for payment, on giving bond and ſecurity if required. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Couden, or

X 14 JOHN SWAN.

Annapolis, October 7, 1774.

ROBERT BUCHANAN has juſt imported a general aſſortment of goods, which he will diſpoſe of upon the loweſt terms, at his ſtore near the coffee-houſe. tf

6 X

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN and SON.